



A Monsieur Jules AUDÉOUDE,  
hommage de l'auteur  
Rischel's & Birkel-Smith à vanderby 173

N. Coste

à Monsieur Jules AUDÉOUDE.

# Récréation du Guitariste

QUATORZE PIÈCES

POUR

LA GUITARE

PAR

# NAP. COSTE

Op: 51

Prix 15.<sup>f</sup>

PARIS,

chez L'ÉAUTEUR Rue du Faub<sup>g</sup> St Martin 50

# RÉCRÉATION DU GUITARISTE

NAP. COSTE.

Op. 51.

N° 1. (♩ = 112)

BARCAROLLE.

N° 2. (♩ = 116)

MARCHE.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is divided into sections by brackets and dynamic markings. The first section starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a dynamic marking '2P' over a bass note. The second section begins with a dynamic 'p' and includes a dynamic marking '3P' over a bass note. The third section begins with a dynamic 'p' and includes a dynamic marking '4P' over a bass note. The fourth section begins with a dynamic 'mf' and includes a dynamic marking '5P' over a bass note. The fifth section begins with a dynamic 'mf' and includes a dynamic marking '0P' over a bass note. The sixth section begins with a dynamic 'mf' and includes a dynamic marking '0P' over a bass note. The music is labeled 'N° 3. RONDOLETTO' and 'Allegretto. (♩=65)'.



N° 5.  
VALSE.

(•-120)

N° 5. (♩ = 120)

VALSE.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for piano. The first staff shows a bass line with eighth-note patterns. The subsequent staves feature treble clef lines with various note heads and rests, some with numerical or letter markings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, a, b). Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics like *p*, *mf*, and *pp* are used. The piece concludes with a dynamic of *più mosso*.

Allegretto ( $\text{♩} = 112$ )

N<sup>o</sup> 6.

RONDEAU.

N° 7.

Andante ( $\text{♩} = 88$ )

MENUET.

*p*             

*mf*             

*bari.*

*p*             

*FIN.*

*p*             

*mf*             

*D.C.*

*mf*             

*ritar.*

*p*             

*mf*             

*p*             

*h*             

*mf*             

*9<sup>me</sup> C.*             

*1<sup>re</sup> C.*             

*p*             

*mf*             

*0*             

*f*             

*D.C.*

N° 8.

VALSE. (♩ = 144)

9<sup>me</sup> C. 2<sup>me</sup> C.

*ritenuto.*

FIN.

D.C.

N° 9. CHASSE. Allegretto ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

mf

5

harm.

ritar.

$5^{\text{me}} \text{ C.}$

N<sup>o</sup> 40.

MÉLANCOLIE.

Andantino ( $\text{♩} = 48$ )

*p*

*mf*

*ritar.*

*7<sup>me</sup> C.*

*FIN.*

*ritar.*

D.C.

N° 44.  
RONDEAU.

( - 142 )

11



N<sup>o</sup> 42. *viv.* (♩ = 60)

ANDANTE  
MENUET.

(♩ = 108)

N<sup>o</sup> 43.  
PAS REDOUBLÉ.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies throughout the piece. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *p* are used. Performance instructions include *h.* (half note), *5<sup>me</sup> C.*, *6<sup>me</sup> C.*, *7<sup>me</sup> C.*, *1<sup>a</sup>*, *2<sup>a</sup>*, and *mf*. The music includes various note heads, stems, and beams, typical of classical piano notation.

N° 14. (♩ = 152)

BARCAROLLE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

barr. barr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

mf 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

harm. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

mf 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3 2 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

harm. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

